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CARLISLE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

KENNETH FRASER

M.D., F.R.S.E., D.P.H., D.T.M.,

ON THE

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF
SCHOOL CHILDREN

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

DECEMBER 31st, 1944.

CARLISLE:

STEELE BROS (CARLISLE), LTD., 60 ENGLISH STREET

1945.

INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL
MEDICINE

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COUNCIL.

10, PARKS ROAD,
OXFORD

COUNTY HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
11, PORTLAND SQUARE,
CARLISLE.

February 1945.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Education
Committee.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report on the Medical Inspection of School Children for the year ended 31st December, 1944. The report is again, on instructions, of a skeleton nature and consists mainly of statistics, although one or two points of importance and interest call for comment.

STAFF.

Staff changes during the year have been as under:—

Mr. J. M. Enderby—Assistant Dental Officer—returned from military service and in consequence the appointment of Mr. V. Rattee, who filled Mr. Enderby's place on a temporary basis, has been terminated.

Mrs. M. Kelly, Cockermouth—Dental Attendant—resigned and Miss D. M. Leeming was appointed in her place.

STATISTICS.

The statistical returns attached do not vary very much from those of the immediately preceding years.

The nutritional standard of the child is well maintained and the figures show that 92 per cent. of the children fall into the groups normal in nutrition and physique for their age or above the average for their age. This figure, as it happens, is the same as for the previous year.

There is a fairly substantial increase in the number of children found unclean, whether at the school medical inspection, at the school clinics, or at the "surprise visits" by the School Nurses to the schools, at which every child present is examined for cleanliness at a general march past. Broadly speaking, these figures show that there has been a 50 per cent. increase in uncleanliness in each of these groups. I am unable to account for this. We in this County, while not entitled to lay claim to any tradition of cleanliness—I

can personally recall the time when in many schools in the County 50 per cent. of the children were verminous—nevertheless have for many years now been, I think, reasonably proud of the very small percentage of uncleanness in our elementary schools even on the very strict standards which we adopt in defining uncleanness. I suppose this recent rise, which must be carefully watched, and to which I have drawn the attention of the Assistant School Medical Officers and School Nurses, is probably due to lack of supervision at home because of the enormous number of women who are trying to combine whole or part-time war work with their normal domestic duties. Even as a temporary phase it regrettable, but I am quite confident that there will be no permanency about it in this area.

Other statistics relative to defects found show little divergence from 1943. The attendances at our school clinics have risen fairly substantially, otherwise there is little to note in the statistical tables which follow.

THE EDUCATION ACT, 1944.

At the time of writing the last Annual Report the Education Act was still a Bill but now of course it is an Act, a large part of which comes into operation on April 1st of this year.

The effect of the proposals on the school medical services were carefully analysed 12 months ago and there is no need now to say anything more beyond pointing out that on the 1st April the County Education Authority becomes responsible for the school medical services in the Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven. Certain officers will automatically be transferred, and at the time of writing other matters arising out of the impending change over are under consideration. I do not anticipate any problems arising out of the new circumstances.

One other point is perhaps worth mentioning, i.e., that Section 52 of the Education Bill dealing with verminous conditions in schools, which was the subject of a good deal of criticism from many quarters, has been redrafted.

SCHOOL DENTISTRY.

The figures supplied by the Senior Dental Officer (Mr. Martin) are of great interest. The Senior Dental Officer, as you know, introduced with your approval into

the County schools a policy of "contracting in" for school dental treatment in 1937. This "contracting in" policy means that the parents of each child admitted to school for the first time have the opportunity of placing the dental supervision of the child's teeth throughout school life in the care of our dental officers. This policy has now been in operation for several years and you will notice in the report of the Senior Dental Officer that the percentage of children found to require treatment at the dental inspections has fallen from 90 per cent. in 1938 to 56 per cent. in 1944, and that for the first time the number treated approximates to the number found to require treatment.

The substantial drop in the number of temporary teeth requiring extraction—in 1938 the number being 9,427 and in 1944 the number being 4,606—is also most significant and shows quite clearly that conservative dentistry is now gaining the upper hand over dental decay in our school children.

The figures with regard to the ancillary branches of school dentistry, that is, X-ray work, the provision of dentures and of regulation appliances are also interesting.

SCHOOL MILK.

The consumption of milk in the County schools has again fallen substantially. In the elementary schools the figures of children taking milk at school under one or other of the official schemes are as under:—

	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
(a) Free (2/3rds pint) ...	2590	2293	414	1116
(b) By Purchase ...	11987	11271	11290	9780
(M.M.B. Scheme)				
Totals ...	14577	13564	11704	10896

The Milk Marketing Board Scheme provides for the purchase of 1/3rd pint at a cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ d. A certain number of children, actually 1,718, purchased 2/3rds pint daily.

In the case of Secondary schools, the figures are as under:—

	1941.	1942.	1943.	1944.
(a) Free ...	28	20	10	11
(b) By Purchase ...	2572	2625	2464	1658
(M.M.B. Scheme)				
Totals ...	2600	2645	2474	1669

If the above figures are added together they show that the number of children taking milk in school, including elementary and Secondary schools, in 1941 was 17,177, and that in 1944 the comparative figure was 12,565. The number of children taking milk has therefore fallen in three years by over 4,600, or rather more than 25 per cent.

What the reason for this may be I do not know, but, whatever be the reason, it is a step, and a substantial one, in the wrong direction, because milk is the food of choice for growing children, and nothing other than a complicated building up of a diet comparable to milk in protein, vitamin, and mineral content can take the place of milk.

SCHOOL MEALS.

It is possible to record steady progress through another year, with the number of school departments served by canteens rising from 47 to 68. Much of this expansion is due to the increased use of carried meals from central kitchens. There are, however, in hand a number of self-contained canteens which will come into operation within the next few months. It is generally agreed that food cooked on the premises can be made more attractive and it is intended that wherever practicable canteen provision should be of this kind. Nevertheless, with modern developments in kitchen equipment and the design of containers carried cooked meals can now reach a high standard of quality and attractiveness.

The most important single event of the year has been the opening of our first central kitchen at Penrith. We have been lucky in securing the services of a most competent cook-supervisor and the meals in Penrith have started with high standards, and promise of healthy development. The next few weeks should see meals carried from Penrith to a number of the surrounding districts. Penrith has been followed by Flimby, where the first task is to supply dinners to the Maryport Schools which have hitherto been fed from the Stainburn Dépôt under the management of the Workington Authority. Maryport has been an awkward added journey for the Stainburn transport, and indeed it is probable that our Flimby kitchen will before long be sending dinners to one or two schools on the northern rim of Workington.

The present position throughout the County is shown in the following table:—

1. SELF-CONTAINED CANTEENS (where dinner is cooked and eaten in the same premises).

Schools served.		Canteen.		Estimated original Provision.	Children taking Dinner.
Allhallows	...	Allhallows	...	100	73
Alston High Council)		Alston	...	220	94
Alston Infants)					(plus 101 Secondary School children.)
Bowness	...	Bowness	...	100	80
Braithwaite	...	Braithwaite	...	60	53
Cleator Moor—					
St. Patrick's Boys)					
St. Patrick's Girls)					
St. Patrick's Infants)		Cleator Moor	...	334	322
Montreal Mixed)					
Montreal Infants)					
Crosby National	...	Crosby	...	75	61
Dovenby	...	Dovenby	...	70	34
Gosforth	...	Gosforth	...	95	66
Great Corby	...	Great Corby	...	30	51
Ivegill	...	Ivegill	...	45	49
Keswick—					
Brigham Boys)					
St. John's Girls)					
St. John's Infants)		Keswick	...	385	171
Crosthwaite Senior)					
Crosthwaite Junior)					
Longtown Council Mixed)		Longtown	...	200	187
Longtown Council Infants)					
Silloth Council Mixed)		Silloth	...	280	241
Silloth Council Infants)					
Waberthwaite	...	Waberthwaite	...	80	56
Warwicksland	...	Warwicksland	...	50	35
(not a full meal)					
Moor Row	...	Moor Row	...	155	126

2. FROM THE MILLOM BRITISH RESTAURANT.

Millom—

Lapstone Road Boys)					
Lapstone Road Girls)					
Lapstone Road Infants)		Millom	...	225	253
St. James' R.C.)					
Thwaites)					

3. FROM THE WORKINGTON COOKING DEPOT.

Brigham (Cockermouth)...	...	48	55
Cockermouth—			
Fairfield Boys)			
Fairfield Girls)	Christ Church	...	200
Fairfield Infants)	Hall.		142
St. Joseph's R.C.)			
All Saints	...	All Saints' Room	...
Little Clifton	...	Little Clifton	...
Great Clifton Infants	...	Great Clifton	...
Great Broughton Mixed)	Great Broughton	...	140
Great Broughton Infants)			36
Maryport—			
Solway House)			
Council Infants)	Maryport Cumbrian	400	197
National Junior)	Restaurant.		
Christ Church Infants)			
R.C. Infants)			

4. FROM THE WHITEHAVEN COOKING DEPOT.

Arlecdon	...	Arlecdon	...	150	118
Cleator Council	...	Cleator	...	160	146
Frizington Council	)	Frizington Council...		130	125
Frizington St. Joseph's)				
Lamplugh Council	...	Lamplugh Council	...	40	47
Lowca	...	Lowca	...	120	88
Frizington St. Paul's	...	Frizington St. Paul's	...	130	98
Cleator St. Mary's	...	Cleator R.C.	...	80	71
Dyon Council	...	Dyon	...	50	73
Ennerdale	...	Ennerdale	...	25	32
Lamplugh Parochial	...	Lamplugh Parochial	...	50	43
Moresby Council	...	Moresby	...	120	98

5. FROM THE PENRITH CENTRAL KITCHEN.

Penrith Boys' National)				
Penrith Girls' National)	Penrith Old	...	—)
Penrith Infants' National)	Grammar School)
Penrith Boys' Council	...	Penrith Boys'	...	—
		Council.)
Penrith Brunswick Road)	Penrith Congre-	...	—)
Girls)	gational Rooms.)
Penrith Council Infants)				
Penrith Robinson)	Penrith Old	...	—)
Infants)	Grammar School.)
Penrith R.C.)				

It is not at present possible to meet the heavy demand for school meals which is made in all parts of the County. The recent appointment of a full-time County Organiser will undoubtedly ease the position in the months which lie ahead. It must be borne in mind that the prescribed target of the Ministry of Education

for meals to school children is 75 per cent. of the total and we have a long way to go before that figure is reached. Expansion will follow the several lines outlined in last year's report. Cumberland, in this matter, presents various problems, the solution of which demands flexibility and adaptation of existing resources.

In the matter of central kitchens, Penrith and Flimby will be succeeded after an interval by Egremont, where it is intended to provide meals for some 600 children, and later on by Wigton. Expansion from existing kitchens has occurred and will continue round Millom and Whitehaven. Small self-contained canteens are under construction at places like Burgh, Bewcastle, and Borrowdale. It is reasonable to hope that upwards of 6,000 children will be receiving a meal in school by the time the next report appears.

The present position is that 4,062 dinners are being supplied compared with 2,891 last year.

FUTURE CITIZENS.

Twelve months ago under the above heading I said something about unsatisfactory homes, and I privately circulated a list, which was merely a selection, of homes in which the material or moral circumstances of the children were thoroughly bad. This list, I think, amply justified all that I said and would have justified a good deal more. New names have, of course, been added to the list in the twelve months, and in one case the circumstances disclosed have been so utterly foul that they are unprintable.

In the meantime something of a national outcry has arisen about alleged neglect or ill-treatment in Children's Homes and Institutions of one kind or another, both those administered by local authorities and by voluntary institutions. These matters are to form the subject of a Home Office enquiry. It may be that the enquiry will demonstrate that in a number of these Homes conditions are not what they should be, and it is quite possible that it may be found that in some Homes the conditions constitute a scandal.

There are many indications that we are wakening up to our national responsibilities to our children, perhaps particularly to that group which is sometimes labelled "unwanted"—the illegitimate, the juvenile delinquent, the problem child and so on. That, of

course, is as it should be, because in its children lies the chief wealth of any community. Nevertheless, when something which is not as it should be comes to light matters sometimes tend to get out of their proper perspective. I am quite sure that there is a danger of this happening in this matter.

Our experience in this area, and I have no reason to suppose that it is exceptional, shows quite definitely that illegitimate children are in general well-cared for. Normally we find that these unwanted children are absorbed into the homes of relatives, or the responsibility for them is taken over by the grandparents, and there is little evidence here at least to suggest that the treatment of illegitimate children differs in any way from that accorded to other children. *It is not here where the problem lies.*

In my view the real danger to the children of our country lies not in the percentage, whatever that may be, of children in Homes or Institutions where things are not right, but in respect of the overwhelmingly greater number of children whose family circumstances are not as they should be in their own homes; children who are suffering from neglect in the material sense due to being under-fed or under-clothed and so on, or who suffer from psychological maltreatment, such as the children who are left by their mothers locked up alone in their homes at night while the mothers are out enjoying themselves. I think, however, that the most important group of all is that of the children who are being brought up in homes in which there is no moral sense whatsoever. *I think it ought to be said that if the circumstances of some children in certain Homes and Institutions are not right, nevertheless there are very many children to whom their admission to a Children's Home, whether publicly or privately administered, has brought the first glimpse of hygiene and ordered decency into their lives.*

It is frankly deplorable that, in this "green and pleasant land" in this year of grace we should read of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children proposing to double the number of their inspectors because of the increase of child neglect and ill-treatment. It is, no doubt, a national disgrace that there should in these days be any need for such a society to exist.

Nevertheless, in the middle of all the allegations, disclosures and sensational happenings of the past few months, let us keep our perspective. Whatever may be found to be wrong with certain Children's Homes and Institutions, and whoever may be to blame for what is found to be wrong, the cleaning up of this aspect of the matter obviously can present no insuperable problem. That is the easy side, because obviously in Homes under the control of local authorities and open to Government inspection no problems should exist at all, and if problems do exist they should be easily corrected.

The real problem lies elsewhere—in the private house and in mal-adjusted family life—and it is on this aspect of the matter that attention should be concentrated.

Recent figures do put this matter into some sort of perspective. It is estimated that there are something like 100,000 children in this country maintained in Homes or Institutions. On the other hand, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children had to investigate during 1944 alone some 40,000 cases, chiefly of cruelty and neglect, and, as we all know, the number investigated in any given year is much lower than the number which should have been investigated if the necessary information had been brought to the notice of the Society. These figures clearly show that, even numerically, the extra-institutional problem is much greater than the institutional problem.

In my view local authorities should form special committees to keep under constant review those families in which the welfare of the children causes anxiety, and should act on what powers they have, and if these are found not to be sufficient should press for further powers.

With reference to the local cases brought to your notice twelve months' ago, in a limited number it has been possible to take some action, usually in conjunction with the N.S.P.C.C., but it is clear that progress in this matter is likely to be slow.

MENTAL HYGIENE.

During the year a conference was held on the subject of high-grade feeble-minded children in schools and the question of the provision of a residential special school and special day classes for these children.

The conference was addressed by the Director of Education for Leicester, who is a recognised authority on the subject.

We cannot anticipate rapid strides in this matter in these difficult times, but we all hope that it may be possible to institute a scheme of special classes for high-grade feeble-minded children reasonably soon which will cover at least the more populous areas of the County.

I am,
Your obedient Servant,
KENNETH FRASER,
School Medical Officer.

Children attending elementary schools were examined as under:—

Routine Inspections by age groups—

Entrants	2483
Second Age Group	2114
Third Age Group	1709
Total	6306
Special Inspections and Re-inspections	13780
Total of Examinations	20086

TABLE A.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND, AND OF TREATMENT UNDERTAKEN UNDER THE SCHEMES OF THE EDUCATION AUTHORITY.

Condition.	Referred for Treatment.	Treated.
Defects of Nutrition	75	75
External Eye Diseases	180	152
Skin Diseases	1549	1485
Defective Vision and Squint	696	661
Tonsils and Adenoids	814	525
Other Ear, Nose and Throat Conditions	367	324
Enlarged Cervical Glands	42	36
Heart Disease and Anæmia	127	110
Bronchitis and Other Chest Conditions	187	163
T.B., Pulmonary (Definite)	27	27
T.B., Pulmonary (Suspected)	52	51
T.B. (Non-Pulmonary)	14	13
Nervous Diseases	12	10
Uncleanliness	1117	1117
Other Defects and Diseases	1249	1178
	6508	5927

Orthopædic and Dental Defects are not included in the above figures.

TABLE B.

SHOWING THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE NURSING STAFF
IN FOLLOWING UP DEFECTS.

Condition.	No. of Cases.	No. of Visits Paid.
Poor Nutrition	14	52
Malnutrition	2	6
Uncleanliness	50	85
Skin Diseases	22	49
Eye Conditions	389	564
Ear Conditions	5	7
Nose and Throat Conditions ...	261	897
Heart and Circulation	17	62
Lungs (Non-Tubercular)	—	—
Lungs (Tubercular)	—	—
Pre-Tubercular	2	4
Other Tubercular Conditions ...	—	—
Deformities	—	—
Glands	1	4
General Cases	35	94
	<hr/> 789	<hr/> 1824

TABLE C.

SHOWING THE ATTENDANCES AT INDIVIDUAL SCHOOL
CLINICS.

Clinic.	New Cases.	All Cases. Attendances.
Alston	31	107
Penrith	488	2577
Cockermouth	636	2047
Millom	545	2547
Egremont	329	1311
Brampton	172	927
Carlisle	172	378
Whitehaven	38	61
Wigton	362	1016
Maryport	371	1530
Frizington	398	2100
Cleator Moor	524	2141
	<hr/> 4066	<hr/> 16742

TABLE D.

SHOWING THE DEFECTS TREATED AT THE SCHOOL CLINICS.

Condition for which Child Attended.	New Cases.	No. of Attendances. All Cases.
Malnutrition	21	206
Uncleanliness	169	1066
Skin Diseases	1439	5387
Ear Diseases	172	1254
Eye Diseases	321	1124
Nose and Throat Conditions	285	528
Enlarged Glands (Non- Tubercular)	27	112
Heart and Circulation	73	376
Lungs (Tubercular or Suspected)	72	500
Lungs (Non-Tubercular) ...	107	363
Tuberculosis (Non- Pulmonary)	9	103
Nervous System	13	62
Deformities	45	166
Other Defects and Diseases	1281	3753
Goitre	4	17
Defective Speech	3	3
Dental	25	41
	<hr/> 4066	<hr/> 15061

TABLE E.SHOWING THE ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT UNDERTAKEN
DURING THE YEAR.

Number on After-Care Register 1/1/44	285
New Cases during 1944	146
Cases re-notified after discharge previously	21
Number removed from Register	121
Number on Register 31/12/44	331
Attendances at After-Care Clinics	478
Seen by Consulting Surgeon (not included in above)	8
Attendances at Intermediate Clinics	435
Home Visits	230
Plasters applied at Intermediate Clinics by After- Care Sister	40
Plasters applied at Homes by After-Care Sister	30
Appliances supplied and renewed	52
Surgical Clogs and Boots	16
Cases in Ethel Hedley Hospital, Windermere, 1/1/44, and Admissions during 1944	56

Discharges from Ethel Hedley Hospital, Winder-	
mere	40
Awaiting Admission to Hospital 31/12/44	10
X-Ray Examinations during 1944	42
Awaiting X-Ray	5

The Orthopædic After-Care Sister has also dealt with school children in the Boroughs of Workington and Whitehaven under our arrangements, as follows:—

Workington—

At Intermediate Clinics	75
Home Visits	29

Whitehaven—

At Intermediate Clinics	42
Home Visits	10

TABLE F.

SHOWING THE VARIETIES OF ORTHOPÆDIC CONDITIONS
DEALT WITH.

Flat Foot	100
T.B. Joints	52
Congenital Defects	34
Injuries (including Fractures)	31
Poliomyelitis	29
Scoliosis, Kyphosis and Lordosis	21
Rickets	18
Club Foot	18
Osteomyelitis	17
Hemiplegia	17
Congenital Dislocation of Hip	16
Torticollis	12
Pseudo Coxalgia	12
Poor Posture	8
Hallux Valgus	6
Paralysis, Birth Injuries, etc.	6
Hydrocephalus	4
Exostosis	4
Amputation	3
Myositis Ossificans	1
Slipped Epiphysis	1
Arthritis	1
Progressive Muscular Dystrophy	1
Osteochondritis	1
Ataxic Gait	1
Other Conditions	38

TABLE G.

SHOWING THE POSITION OF DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(a) ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist.

(a) Routine Age Groups.

Age	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
Number	1301	1414	1450	1578	1618	1601	1503	1484	1337	756	14069

(b) Specials 228

(c) Total (Routine and Specials) 14297

(2) Number found to require treatment 7675

(3) Number actually treated 7509

(4) Attendances made by children for treatment 13102

(5) Half-days devoted to:— (7) Extractions:—

Inspection ... 206 Permanent Teeth ... 1971

Treatment ... 1645 Temporary Teeth ... 4733

Total ... 1851 Total ... 6704

(6) Fillings:—

Permanent Teeth ... 5085

Temporary Teeth ... —

Total ... 5085

(8) Administrations of

general anæsthetics

for extractions ... 1305

(9) Other Operations:—

Permanent Teeth ... 1480

Temporary Teeth ... 254

Total ... 1734

(b) SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

	Whitehaven Secondary School.	All Other Secondary Schools.
Number of Children Inspected ...	—	540
Number of Children actually Treated	128	654
Number of Fillings:—		
Permanent Teeth	216	1171
Number of Extractions:—		
Permanent Teeth	141	406
Temporary Teeth	17	209
Other Operations:—		
Permanent Teeth	124	616
Temporary Teeth	—	98
Anæsthetics:—		
Local	128	440
General	—	17
Attendances made by Children for Treatment	461	2354
Regulations	—	6
Dentures	5	14

The Senior Dental Officer makes the following comments on the above figures:—

“The foregoing statistics will repay careful study, as they indicate that the policy laid down in 1937 is sound and is producing results.

“During the year under review, 14297 children were inspected, while the average school attendance for the County was approximately 16800. (This figure is taken because only children at school on the day of inspection can be examined.) When allowance is made for children in Group B. and C., who are not inspected (15 per cent. to 18 per cent.), it will be seen that the aim of yearly inspection for all children in the scheme is being attained.

“In the year 1938 when 11372 were inspected, 90 per cent. required treatment; in 1944 this figure is reduced to 56 per cent., although allowance must be made for the facts stated above that Group B. and C. are not inspected. Even if all these required treatment, the figure would only be 64 per cent., but in actuality many of them have private treatment and are fit. To what extent war-time diet has contributed to this result is difficult to say, but it should not be left out of account.

“For the first time the number treated approximates to the number found to require treatment; this is most satisfactory. Regarding actual treatment, there is a sharp drop in the number of temporary teeth extracted (1938, 9427; 1943, 8915; and 1944, 4606), which suggests that the treatment in Rural schools, which was carried out extensively in 1942 and 1943, is showing results in a very definite way, though acknowledgments must again be made to the Ministry of Food.

“A point of importance in relation to the extraction of permanent teeth is that a large number of these are removed because of overcrowding and not because of decay. In these cases four teeth are usually removed for purposes of symmetry, so the figure shown must not be taken as an indication of the failure of conservative work.

“There are three items not given in the Elementary school statistical table which are worthy of note:—

Orthodontics—

64 appliances have been made in the County workshop during the year.

Dentures—

29 partial dentures have been made, in many cases to replace teeth lost in accidents.

Radiology—

Approximately 100 cases have been X-Rayed, mostly at Carlisle, but also in other parts of the County. Some cases require only one exposure, while others may need as many as 10 where the whole mouth is examined.

“It will be noted that some of the figures given above do not quite correspond with those given in the table. This is because treatment of evacuated children has been omitted, so as to give a correct picture as regards Cumberland children.

“In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the efforts of the staff, both Dental Officers and Nurses, under rather difficult conditions, apart from which these results would not have been possible. This is especially so with Rural schools—working conditions are not always ideal.”

TABLE H.

SHOWING THE POSITION IN REGARD TO MEDICAL INSPECTION
AND TREATMENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Total Number of County pupils attending these schools was 4111.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN EXAMINED.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	779
(Of these 454 were free from defects)					
15-year-olds	...	...	...	...	448
(Of these 277 were free from defects)					
Specials	...	...	...	...	778
					<hr/> 2005 <hr/>

NUTRITIONAL SURVEY.

		A.	B.	C.	D.
Entrants	...	256	484	39	—
15-year-olds	...	220	218	10	—

Defects.	Examined in Current Year:—			All defects noted in	
	Defects referred for treatment in previous year. (Routines and Specials).	Found treated or partly Treated.		All Children at current Medical Inspection R.T.	R.O.
Defective Teeth ...	189	143	...	252	7
Malnutrition ...	5	5	...	4	11
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	—	—	...	—	3
Other Chest Conditions	6	5	...	5	37
Organic Heart Disease	2	2	...	3	20
Functional Heart Conditions and Anæmia.	4	4	...	3	20
Defective Vision ...	110	104	...	143	351
Squint ...	9	6	...	—	20
Defective Hearing ...	3	3	...	2	4
Tonsils and Adenoids	33	29	...	26	57
Other Ear, Nose and ..	8	7	...	13	12
Throat Conditions.					
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	—	—	...	—	2
Spinal and Other ...	22	21	...	16	28
Deformities.					
Skin Diseases ...	9	9	...	21	7
Other Defects and ...	18	14	...	28	41
Diseases.					
Total Defects ...	418	352	...	525	629

I am indebted to Dr. G. B. Muriel for his report on the medical inspection of Whitehaven Secondary School.

The number of children examined was 694, of whom 166 were new admissions and the balance re-examinations and special cases. Of these, 332 were free from defects other than dental defects.

Defects found were as under:—

	Referred for Treatment.		Referred for Observation.	
Defective Teeth	173	...	—
Defective Vision	37	...	99
Tonsils and/or Adenoids	33	...	158
Ear and Nose Troubles	3	...	5
General Physical Development	55	...	—
Heart Troubles	—	...	16
Chest Troubles	4	...	22
Other Defects	5	...	59

TABLE I.

SHOWING THE POSITION IN RESPECT OF MISCELLANEOUS
EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT, INSTITUTIONAL OR
OTHERWISE.

Number of children receiving sanatorium treatment during the year	22
Number of blind or partially blind children in certified schools	5
Number of Deaf Children in Certified Schools	13
Number of mentally defective children in institutions	28
School closures on account of infectious diseases	3
Number of teachers, pupil teachers, and bursars examined	42

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

I am indebted to the chief organisers of physical training, Miss Margaret Fraser and Mr. W. S. Gray, for the following condensed report on physical training activities during the year:—

“There have been no changes in the personnel of the staff during the year.

FURTHER EDUCATION.

“Attendance is steadily maintained at the classes in Physical Training, Keep Fit, English Folk Dancing, Scottish Folk Dancing, and Boxing, which have been arranged in various districts. Special classes in some of these subjects for young members of the Services, T.C.G., A.T.C., W.J.A.C., Army and Sea Cadets, etc., are also being taken by our Evening School Teachers.

ORGANISED GAMES.**NETBALL.**

“A large number of Netball matches were played during the summer. Carlisle District Schools Netball League was again successfully carried through; 16 schools took part, and keen competition was evident throughout. Kingstown School gained the Hugh Jackson Cup for the second successive year by their victory over Warwick Bridge in the final.

“Cockermouth and District Schools League was again won by All Saints' Girls, who defeated Great Broughton in the final.

“In Whitehaven and District Schools' League the trophy was brought to Whitehaven for the first time by the victory of Irish Street Senior School over Arlecdon.

"In Keswick and inter-district matches with Penrith and Cockermouth were played.

FOOTBALL.

"Association Football is re-gaining popularity, and some promising matches have been played.

SPORTS.

"Keswick and district Schools' Sports were held on July 12th and carried through with their usual efficiency.

SWIMMING.

"After a closure of two years, Wigton Baths reopened in April. The arrangements which were authorised for Wigton boys and girls to attend for Swimming Instruction under Mrs. Gardner worked very satisfactorily and 51 certificates were gained.

"The weather during the Summer was very unfavourable for outdoor swimming, and the examinations at Eamont Pool were conducted under difficulties; 14 girls and 21 boys gained certificates.

"At Hunsonby School eight girls did especially well in gaining certificates under most inclement conditions.

"At Derwentwater Lake very little swimming was possible during the season, and the examinations had to be cancelled on account of the floods.

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

"The usual gymnastic competitions were held at Millom, Whitehaven, and Wigton.

"Millom Secondary School was fortunate in having a fine day for the well organised sports.

FOLK DANCING.

"Cumberland Branch of the English Folk Dance and Song Society held a refresher course in Carlisle in March which was attended by 40 teachers from all parts of the County.

YOUTH SERVICES.

"The classes arranged under the County Scheme were again much appreciated, especially the swimming classes. Members of nine mixed clubs in the neighbourhood of Carlisle attended the Baths regularly for swimming instruction, and good progress was made.

"Carlisle District Youth Club Sports Association which was formed in 1943 organised three very successful meetings:—

1. On July 15th girls from 8 Youth Clubs took part in the Netball Tournament at Kingstown which was won by Ivegill.
2. On July 24th a large number of members competed in the Swimming Gala, and Crosby-on-Eden Club were champions with 41 points; Heads Nook second with 19 points.
3. On September 16th at the Mixed Sports Meeting at Scotby 90 members competed. Heads Nook Club carried off the honours with 28 points, Burgh being second with 26 points.

TRAINING CORPS FOR GIRLS.

"Miss Sutton reports that in West Cumberland a Swimming Club was arranged for Units of the T.C.G. and W.J.A.C. at Whitehaven Baths, and excellent progress was made. Cleator Catholic Junior Unit were especially keen and their attendance averaged 90 per cent.

"Camps were held at St. Bees, Seascale, and Keswick and week-end Camps were run at Allonby.

AIR TRAINING CORPS.

"On June 10th Distington A.T.C. held well contested sports."

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT RETURNS

TABLE I.

MEDICAL INSPECTIONS OF CHILDREN ATTENDING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1944.

(a) Routine Medical Inspections:—

(1) No. of Inspections:

Entrants	...	...	...	...	2483
Second Age Group	2114
Third Age Group	1709
Total	6306

(2) No. of other Routine Inspections	Nil
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Grand Total	6306
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(b) Other Inspections:

No. of Special Inspections and Re-Inspections	13780
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TABLE II.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE NUTRITION OF CHILDREN
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN THE ROUTINE
AGE GROUPS.

	A.		B.		C.		D.	
	(Excellent)		(Normal)		(Slightly subnormal)		(Bad)	
Number of Children Inspected.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
6306 ..	1432	22.71	..	4369	69.28	..	482	7.64 ..
							23	0.37

TABLE III.

GROUP I.—TREATMENT OF MINOR AILMENTS
(EXCLUDING UNCLEANLINESS).

Total Number of Defects treated or under treatment
during the year under the Authority's Scheme ... 3348

GROUP II.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTIVE VISION AND
SQUINT.

					Under the Authority's Scheme.
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	...	...	...	...	618
Other defect or disease of the eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I) ...	...	...	...	...	43
Total ...	...	...	...	...	661
No. of Children for whom spectacles were					
(a) Prescribed ...	...	...	...	...	549
(b) Obtained ...	...	...	...	...	444

GROUP III.—TREATMENT OF DEFECTS OF NOSE AND
THROAT.

					Under the Authority's Scheme.
Received Operative Treatment ...	...	...	...	...	525
Received other forms of Treatment ...	...	...	...	...	41
Total Number Treated ...	...	...	...	...	566

TABLE IV.

DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of Children inspected by the Dentist:—					
(a) Routine age-groups ...	...	...	...	...	14069
(b) Specials ...	...	...	...	...	228
(c) Total (Routine and Specials) ...	...	...	...	...	14297
(2) Number found to require treatment ...	...	...	...	...	7675
(3) Number actually treated ...	...	...	...	...	7509
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment ...	...	...	...	...	13102
(5) Half-days devoted to:—					
Inspection ...	...	...	...	...	206
Treatment ...	...	...	...	...	1645
Total ...	...	...	...	...	1851

(6) Fillings:—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	5085
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	—
Total	...	...	...	...	5085

(7) Extractions:—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1971
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	4733
Total	...	...	...	...	6704

(8) Administrations of general anæsthetics for extractions 1305

(9) Other Operations:—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	1480
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	254
Total	...	...	...	...	1734

TABLE V.**VERMINOUS CONDITIONS.**

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	4
(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses or other authorised persons	...	...	...	...	68497
(iii) Number of individual children found unclean	...	...	...	...	902
(iv) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	Nil
(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken:—					
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921	...	...	...	...	Nil
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws	...	...	...	...	Nil

TABLE VI.**BLIND AND DEAF CHILDREN.**

Number of totally or almost totally blind and deaf children who are not at the present time receiving education suitable for their special needs. The return should relate to all such children, including evacuees resident in the Authority's area.

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	At a Public Elementary School.	At an Institution Other than a Special School.	At no School or Institution.
Blind Children ...	—	—	—
Deaf Children ...	—	—	—

